Amusements.

GADENT OF MUSIC 8—The Old Homestead.

LIOU OPERA HAUSE—S—The Woman Hater.

ROADWAY THEATRE—S—The Kaffir Diamond. RECADWAY THEATRE—S—THE KRIMT DIRMOND.

CANIND——Madjy.

DOCRETADEN'S—S—Minstrols.

EDEN MUSER—WAX Tableaux.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE——The Silver King.

BAREGOAM'S PARK THRATRE—S—Waddy Georau.

LTGLUM THRATRE—S:15—Lord Chumley.

MADINON-AVE. AND SOTH-ST.—Day and Evening—
Jerusalees and the Crucidizion.

MADINON-AVE. AND SOTH-ST.—Day and Evening—
Jerusalees and the Crucidizion.

MADINON-S—Mathina Sandorf.

STAR THEATRE—S—The Paymaster.

WALLACK'S—S:10—Boccaccio. STAR THEATRE—S—The Paymaster.
WALLACK'S—S:25—Boccaccio.
DTH AVENUE THEATRE—S—Philip Horne.
14TH-5T. TREATRE.—S—Fascication.
4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-5T.—Gettysburg.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Prince Bismarck has made a report on the publication of Emperor Frederick's diary and has asked and received permission to prosecute the newspaper which published it. == In a battle in Samoa, King Tamasese was defeated by partisans of the deposed King Malieton, and Mataafa was proclaimed king by the victors. === Fourteen persons were killed at a fire in Cronstadt. A number of persons were shot by soldiers who were quelling a religious riot between Hindoos and Moslems in India.

Congress -Both branches in session. - The Senate: Lively personalities between Mr. Coke and Messrs. Chandler and Spooner sprang up in the debate on the Louisiana election frauds; the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was agreed to. ____ The House: A resolution to increase the number and the salary of the officials of the Railway Postal Service was discussed, but no action was taken. —— The special committee investigating the charges against Mr. Stahlnecker decided that they have not been substantiated

Domestic .- Eight deaths from yellow fever oc curred in Jacksonville; there were 131 new cases The Northern Pacific Railroad has negotiated a sale of 700,000 acres of its land-grant in Dakota. General Harrison received delegations from Hancock and Allen Counties, in Ohio. == Warner Miller, Colonel Cruger, General Alger and Governor Foraker made speeches in Syracuse. == It was decided to appoint a receiver for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ==== Samuel J. Randall was renominated for Congress in his old district. = A report that the family relations of Mr. and Mrs. Blaine with their daughter-in-law have been unpleasant was pronounced false.

City and Suburban.-William R. Foster, jr., the counsel of the Gratuity Fund of the Produce Exng schemes; no trace of Foster found by the detectives. === Bedell, the faithless law clerk, arraigned in the Tombs Police Court; he waived examination and was remanded to the Tombs Prison without bail. === The attendance at the Westchester County and Queens County Fairs was larger than ever; many winners of prizes announced === Frederick Schilling was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree for killing his wife, and was remanded for sentence. === The New-York ball team defeated the Washington club, 3 to 0. === The winners at Gravesend were Britannic, Oriflamme, Salvator, Kingston, Prince Royal, Eatontown and Cartoon Corporation Counsel Beekman informed the Police Board that, in his opinion, the Inspectors of Election of the United Labor party appointed last year could not hold over. == Stocks active and higher, closing strong.

The Weather. - Indications for to-day: Fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees; lowest, 57; average, 64 7-8.

Nothing but good weather is needed to make the great Republican meeting on the Polo Grounds to-morrow evening a handsome success. Mr. Blaine will, of course, be the chief attraction, but there will be no lack of other good speakers. Everybody should go early. as a special effort will be made to open the meeting at 8 o'clock. It will be a new experience for Harlem to have such a gathering in her borders, and the occasion gives every promise of being one long to be remembered.

Mr. Thurman has recently taken occasion to set forth his great love for the negro, and to show that the abolition of slavery was brought about by the Democratic party. We have already pointed out the glaring inconsistency between his present position and his utterances in 1868. To-day our Washington correspondent furnishes some interesting facts bearing on Mr. Thurman's regard for the soldiers who fought for the Union. The soldier vote and the negro vote will probably be solid for the "old Roman" after this.

Republican conventions in New-Jersey have the habit of drawing up capital platforms. The one adopted at the convention held a few months ago was a model of terse and vigorous expression, and so brief and pointed that it would have made a first-class campaign document. The convention which nominated Presidential Electors yesterday did almost as good a stroke of work. What its platform has to say about the expression of Republican principles formulated at Chicago, about the Mills bill-"a crude mass of inconsistencies"-about the issue raised by the President and the Democrats of the South, and about the Republican candidates, is admirably said. Such platforms make votes every time.

The part of Bishop Potter's address most interesting to the public at large is his remarks regarding the proposed cathedral. This project is making progress surely, though perhaps slovly, but the Bishop is in no haste. He specifically condemns the American disposition for finishing up things, and conceives a structure so grand and majestic that no single generation can see its completion. Bishop Potter will doubtless be content if he sees the work

The similarity between the swindling operations of Bedell and those of William R. Foster.

not partnership, between them. There is no evidence of this, however. All that is known, in fact, suggests the contrary belief. Bedell's forgeries were expesed on Thursday of last week. If Foster had been his partner in crime, it is not reasonable to suppose that he would have remained in town for nearly a week, or that he would not instantly have taken to flight on the suggestion that an examination of his accounts was to be made. He did stay for some twenty-four hours after this suggestion was about to be acted on. It is extraordinary, though, that two men, working independently, should have hit upon precisely the same mode of swindling, and should have carried it on successfully until one had made away with \$264,000 and the other with \$168,000. There will now undoubtedly be a general overhauling of the accounts of all firms engaged in financial transactions.

THE INDIAN APPOINTMENTS. The President, by appointing a successor for Commissioner Atkins a month before election, hopes to divert public attention from the scandalous mismanagement of the Indian service under his Administration. In his inaugural address he encouraged the friends of the Indian to believe that there would be efficient and non-partisan conduct of at least one branch of the Government. "The conscience of the people," he remarked. "demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the Government. and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate civilization." This was one of those full, round and symmetrical phrases of which the President has made such lavish use. In practice he has turned over the Indian service to unscrupulous politicians to be farmed out as patronage and spoils. If the religious hodies interested in Government methods of dealing with the red men have expected business principles to be applied to this bureau, or appointments to be made for merit without reference to political considerations, they have been sorely disappointed. Commissioner Atkins has had only one idea in managing that branch of the service. That was to distribute and "work" the offices for the good of the Democratic party.

"The Evening Post" on this subject is a good witness against the Administration. It recently remarked that the Indian service had become under Commissioner Atkins, as interpreted by Mr. Upshaw, "the happy huntingground of office-seekers," and added: "Tennessee has indeed almost taken charge of the red man on this continent since the present Administration came into office." Commissioner Atkins has had his eyes fixed upon a seat in the United States Senate, and he has made appointments and distributed the patronage where they would do him the most good in Tennessee. Raw, untrained boys have been sent out as clerks to the Indian agencies from his State apparently because their fathers and relatives could further his political aspirations. Mr. Welsh, of the Indian Rights Association, has shown that an almost clean sweep has been made of agents, clerks, school superintendents, teachers, physicians, farmers, traders and blacksmiths employed in the service. A large body of experienced and faithful workers among the Indians were discharged for political reasons, and Democratic partisans were put in their places, many of them incompetent some of them notoriously unfit for the work. In Mr. Welsh's own words, "the service has been confided to narrow and greedy partisans whose selfish policy has brought it to a condition of deplorable degradation."

This is the record which the Administration has made and which has been condemned by change, has been robbing the Fund by means of forged mortgages; \$168,000 known to be missing; Christian workers belonging to leading rethe system similar to that used by Bedeli in his ligious denominations. There has been no attempt to apply business principles and reform methods to the Indian Bureau. Traderships were parcelled out among needy politicians from Tennessee and Mississippi. The Indian schools passed under the control of stump orators who demanded payment for their eloquence and influence in 1884. The entire service has been a clearing-house for the liquidation of political debts. The President has apparently been satisfied with this kind of reform administration, and would not have hesitated to appoint Mr. Upshaw as chief of the bureau, if the elections had not been close at hand and the resentment of various religious bodies dangerous in a political sense. In this crisis he falls back upon the fantastic Oberly and strikes one of his familiar reform attitudes.

CIVING BILL A CHARACTER.

It is "The Buffalo Courier"-and we desire to have that fact particularly impressed upon the attention of those people who profess to see a distinction between the political morality of Grover Cleveland and that of David B. Hill -it is "The Buffalo Courier," Mr. Cleveland's personal organ, which makes this statement. among many others equally mistaken, in eulogy of the Governor:

His Republican enemies well know that the Governor is incorruptible, and above the temptations to which a weaker man in his powerful position might

It certainly is amazing to what ends people will go to serve "the party." Here is a respectable newspaper, holding an honorable position in the State, declaring with every mark of sincerity that it thinks Hill an honest man. It is not an ignorant newspaper. It knows well enough that William L. Muller, John O'Brien and David B. Hill took \$10,000 out of the treasury of the people and spent it in Hill's interest in the last Gubernatorial election. It knows all about that transactionhow those three men made a note, sold it at a bank, got the proceeds, used them on Election Day, and renewed the note from time to time until a certain Aqueduct contract was to be let: how O'Brien bid for it at figures \$50,000 in excess of those given by the lowest bidder; how Muller, notwithstanding this fact, went around among the Aqueduct Commissioners begging them in Hill's name to give O'Brien the contract; how they did as he asked, and

then how O'Brien paid the \$10,000 note. "The Courier" knows these facts, proved as they are, beyond all cavil. It knows that the name for the act committed by these three conspirators is theft. It knows that of the three Hill is much the worst. O'Brien may say that the figures he named were his price to do the work, and being paid his price, the money was his, and that it is nobody's business if he chose from Canada to the United States as the Reto give \$10,000 of it to David B. Hill. Muller may say that he did not get a penny of the money, and asked the Commissioners to give of the Mills bill, by which \$1,800,000 in duties the contract to O'Brien merely because O'Brien was a friend of his. Political plunderers always manage so as to be able to say some such things as these. That is the way they keep out of jail. But Hill has no excuse. It was his note, he got the money and his political agents spent it, and it was money shamelessly purloined from the public treasury. Having no excuse, he makes none. He simply forms a league of saloon-keepers to coerce his nomina-

regular nominee." This is a strong game, too, as the words we have quoted from "The Courier" show. It accepts him. It knows he took the \$10,000. but if tells its readers that he is incorruptible and above temptation. Why does a newspaper usually self-respecting thus cheerfully degrade itself? Because "the party" demands it; Cleveland must stand by Hill; there must be harmony. Besides, Cleveland will get the benefit of Hill's gin vote; and in the holy cause of getting votes deception and untruthfulness become virtues. Partisanship, we readily agree, is a good thing when it stands for an honest belief in certain principles and an ardent wish to see them carried out for the country's welfare. But partisanship does not call for any such sacrifice as "The Courier" is making, and as Hill calls upon honorable Democrats all over the State to make. Or, if it

THE NINTH AVENUE COLLISION.

give partisanship a new definition.

does in the Democratic sense of the word, then

honorable Democrats owe it to themselves to

No lives were lost and few injuries were inflicted by the collision on the elevated road near the junction of the Boulevard and Ninthave. on Wednesday evening; but it is after precisely such escapes that Providence seems most inscrutable to finite comprehension. All the conditions for a horrible slaughter seemed to be present, and no one has yet been able to explain why it did not result. It appears like a direct intervention between cause and effect -like one of those startling non-sequiturs of each of which we say: "It never could occur again."

A Ninth-ave. train, having completed its run, was in the act of switching upon a side track just above the Fifty-ninth-st. station. from which it was about to start downtown, when a Sixth-ave, train bound north on the main line crashed into it at more than half speed. That is the simple statement of the fact, for which one of three alternatives must account: the wrong signal was displayed, or the right signal was displayed and misinterpreted, or the right signal was displayed and disregarded. It is not pretended that the brakes on either train were out of order, or that either engine failed to respond perfectly to the engineer's touch, or that the levers which control switch and signal refused to work. Not mechanism but a man was at fault, and when the individual has been singled out short work should be made with him. We take it for granted, though perhaps we ought not to, that the company will discharge him forthwith; but it is a public misfortune if nothing worse than a discharge can be inflicted on him. If his criminal negligence, or still more, criminal recklessness, had had the fatal consequence to which all human probabilities pointed he might have been indicted for manslaughter, but we fear that it will be his fortune to be temporarily dropped out of sight, only to reappear shortly in a situation where he can again imperit human life.

Unhappily, that is generally the outcome of such an investigation as the Manhattan Company is now making. The management of the elevated roads has hitherto enjoyed an extraordinary measure of public confidence, but rather because this is a patient and placable community than because of its own deserts. It should at least pursue its inquiry into this latest disaster with a solemn realization that it can take small credit to itself for the fact that the cars stayed on the structure instead of being hurled down to the street with scores of helpless victims within and beneath them.

PRESIDENT AND BLASPHEMER.

The "offensive partisanship" proclamation was nothing but a dodger at the outset, and was long ago called in, and hence we are not surprised that the Hon. Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster-General of the United States, and the President's latest favorite, should be in the thick of the political fight and making stump speeches wherever in Michigan he can collect a crowd to hear him.

The President not only loves flattery, but insists on having it, and we are not surprised that the servant should hang strings of syco-

phantic adjectives around the master's neck. Dickinson is under bonds not to stop until he has exhausted the subject, and we are not surprised that his tongue was equal to the task of closing his eulogy of the Executive with a eulogy of the man, and describing the President as an angel of sweetness and tenderness and grace, exquisite in every preference and sensibility, and perfuming the very atmosphere that surrounds him.

But we confess we are surprised that even Dickinson should make a public use of blasphemy; should proclaim that there is room for two upon the very throne of God, and make the President another Rock of Ages. More than one of the Caesars was deified before his death, but Dickinson might have offered some concession to the spirit of the age and waited for the President's demise.

MR. NI "MO'S REVIEW.

Mr. Nimmo's review of three years of freetrade diplomacy, published on the third page, is a most incisive contribution to the literature of the Fisheries question. He is the first writer on this subject who has attempted to reconcile the Wednesday and Thursday policies. This he succeeds in doing by demonstrating that both are hostile to the protective system. The Fisheries Treaty left American commercial rights dependent upon a free market for Canadian fish and fish products. It was negotiated after persistent neglect on the part of the Administration to protect those rights by denying entrance into the United States of vessels, fish, products and merchandise coming from Canada. Congress had armed the President with power to retaliate by restraining importations from the Dominion. He preferred to drive a bargain with Mr. Chamberlain by which American fishermen might have their commercial rights as soon as arrangements could be made for largely increasing importations of fish and fish products from Canada. The Wednesday policy was in the direction of unrestricted importations from that quarter. The Thursday policy was a new departure, but there was no break in continuity. Retaliation as the President recommended it was a blow aimed at the foreign transit trade across American territory. It was not a means of restraining importations taliation act passed by Congress had been. It would not stand in the way of the operation upon Canadian imports is remitted. It was not inconsistent with the President's previous policy of enlarging the American market for Canadian merchandise.

There are many other striking points in Mr. Nimmo's admirable letter. He proves by statistics that the powers which the President possessed by virtue of the Retaliation act would have enabled him to prevent Canadian commerce with the United States employing every ir., counsel for the Produce Exchange Gratuity tion, succeeds in his game, and then demands year nearly 13,000 vessels and representing

Fund, is so striking as to suggest collusion, if | that his party elect him because he is "the | a tonnage of 2,779,893; and that he could have prohibited importations of fish, eggs and potatoes from Canada amounting to \$31,684,-612 annually. These were most effective cemedies for the only grievance of which he complained in his message-the refusal of the Canadian Government to allow American fishermen to transship from \$100,000 to \$300,-000 of fish from Nova Scotia ports. Instead of employing these powers, which would have protected American industries and products, he preferred to interfere with the trade of Canada with other foreign countries by withholding the transit privileges across American territory. So far as American industries were concerned, he substituted a non-protective method of retaliation for one which was protective and in accord with the American economic system. By shutting out foreign goods, which to the value of \$31,666,385 a year are transported to and from the seaboard, he would force Canadians to use their own harbors and railroads, and at the same time allow them to trade with the United States with impunity. He would transfer from New-York, Boston and Portland a valuable traffic to those very harbors in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick where American vessels have been denied their rights and subjected to wanton outrage.

The President's Retaliation policy is in har mony with his Fisheries diplomacy, inasmuch as it prevents interference with Canadian importations into the United States and secures to the Dominion all the prospective advantages of the Mills bill. Sir Charles Tupper, in addressing Parliament at Ottawa immediately after the negotiation of the treaty, quoted Secretary Bayard as saying: "If you want to see the policy of the Government of the United States, you have it in the President's December message to Congress; there is our policy." Sir Charles Tupper's comment after reading there's no telling. the free-trade message, Secretary Fairchild's report and Speaker Carlisle's speech at the opening of Congress, was: "I have come to the conclusion that their policy is just as close to the policy of the Government of Canada as any two things can be." The Mills bill, remitting according to his own estimate \$1,800,000 on Canadian importations, tended to confirm that opinion. The President's Retaliation message, proposing to compel the Dominion to make use of its own ports and disclaiming any intention of shutting out importations of Canadian products and merchandise, will not tend to modify that judgment.

UTICA EXPECTS 100 MUCH

We find the following in "The Utica Herald A merchant of this city whose wife has been visiting in Brooklyn submits to us three envelopes, which expose the demoralization of the malls between the two cities. They are postmarked as follows:

Brooklyn, Sept. 10, 11:30 a. m.; Utica, Sept. 14, 7 a. m.

Twelve hours ought to be ample time to carry a effect from Brooklyn to Utica. The shortest time aken for either of these three letters was 38 1-2 hours; the next in slowness occupied 39 hours in ransmission, while one of them was actually four lays on the way, facking only 4 1-2 hours.

Now, we submit to "The Herald" that it is expecting too much from the Post Office Depart ment of this Administration. What's the matter with getting a letter in Utica four days after it is posted in Brooklyn? Four days are not What are four days in comparison with the time it took to finish up the Punic wars? What are four days when subjected to a competative examination for length with the unending ages of eternity? You ought to be thankful, man, as the post offices of the country are now run, that you get your Brooklyn letters in four days. Don't you remember how the Baxter-st. clothing dealer rebuked a customer who brought back a Prince Albert coat which he had bought for \$2? The customer complained that there were moths in the coat. "My friend," said the dealer, " what do you expect to find in a \$2 coat-humming birds? "The Herald" will please draw the moral and apologize to the Administration.

THE GREAT MAN AND THE BEGGAR man apparently some sixty years of age, and had evidently entirely lost his sight. He stood on a Washington street corner asking help from the

'Are you totally blind?" asked a man, stopping

" Yes, sir; totally so, sir."

" Can't see a thing?" "I couldn't see a mountain if it was set down

before me." "You can't read, then, of course?"

" Oh, no, sir. I couldn't read before I was blind, and I couldn't see a letter a foot high now."

" I will help you," said the gentleman quietly. "Heaven bless you!" returned the blind man,

as he held out his hand. "Oh, not that way," said the gentleman; "but I will get you something to do. I am the Postmaster-General-come with me and I will give you a \$1,200 place in the railroad postal service-you're the kind of men we are looking for."

The gentleman moved away, and the soft Potomac Flats breezes murmured through his sidewhiskers, while the blind man followed behind with

One hundred thousand copies of Tribune Extra No. 105, "The Pension Vetoes," were sold yesterday, hot from the presses. The sale of Extra No. 106, "The Revolt from Free Trade," issued two days before, already exceeds 110,000 copies. So urgent was the popular demand for a cheap edition of campaign songs, that orders have been received for 125,000 copies of Extra No. 107. "British Free Trade," No. 103, containing Mr. Egan's letter on the economic history of Ireland, is also having a large sale, and many inquiries are also made for No. 104, "Wage-Earners Protected," with its scientific discussion of the question of " Wages and the Tariff," based upon the United States census. The rapidly increasing circulation of these Extras is gratifying evidence of the vigor and energy of the Republican canvass.

"The Civil Service as an Opening for Young Men" is soon to be discussed in this city. It should be amended to read, "The Civil Service as an Opening for Democrats until March 5, or "The Civil Service as an Eye-Opener for Deluded Men who Trusted in Mr. Cleveland's Reform Pretensions,"

Memphis has had a scare over a suspicious case of fever, which happily proved to be alcoholism That city had a dreadful experience ten years ago, and cannot be blamed for taking fright easily. It is to the credit of Memphis, however, that immense sanitary improvements were introduced there after the epidemic of 1878 and '79, and she will probably never be called on to repeat that experience. The lesson was learned unfortunately late, but it is thought to have been well learned at last.

James F. Purcell, of Ellenville, Ulster County, lately decided to leave the Democratic party, with which he has been identified during his eighteen years' residence in that place. "The Ellenville Press," the local Democratic organ, of which Publie Printer (and reformer) Benedict lately was editor, makes Mr. Purcell's withdrawal from the ranks of the Democracy a signal for decorating him with its abuse. Mr. Purcell is connected with the Ellenville Tanning Company, and, like thousands of his fellow-Democrats, leaves his party and supports General Harrison because he cannot go free trade. Mr. Purcell made a speech to his friends and neighbors the other evening, in which he thus defined his position:

It may be somewhat surprising to you to see one thom you know to be a Democrat standing on a latform aurrounded by Republicans, and about to dvocate Republican principles. There is a reason

for it; and it is that I am a worldngman. There is no "glory" in this campaign. To my mind it is not a question of brilliant party records in the past. It is a question of present necessities, a question of bread and butter to the great mass of American laborers, presented in the form of free trade or protec-tion.

We find Democratic newspapers quoting ap provingly this extract:

Whatever Governor Hill is, he is not a hypocrite.-Well. whatever Mr. Cleveland is-and nobody

uspects us of liking him too much-he is not a

"The Voice" is not pleased with a paragraph about itself which lately appeared in The Tribune, and of which it quotes a part. But why not quote the whole? It was all worth quoting. A reason for the abbreviation may be found in the omitted lines, which are as apposite now as they were ten days ago, and which read as follows:

And its methods have generally seemed to us, and to other good judges, some of whom have rendered their verdict in our columns, to be particularly discreputable, in view of the pious claim which it makes to the special favor of Heaven in the conduct of its crusade. Its alliance with the liquor dealers to break down the party of genuine temperance reform, if suggestive of inspiration, betokens an inspiration from the wrong quarter.

"The Philadelphia Record" wants to know what's to hinder" Pennsylvania going Democratic this year. Come close while we whisper it

If the proverb "when in Rome do as the Romans do" is not to fall into disrespect the Romans would do well to refrain from such acts of vandalism as those in which they are now engaged. This talk of running a road through that romantic little cemetery where Keats and Severn and the heart of Shelley repose naturally excites the indignation of all persons who have a decent respect for hallowed ground. If this outrage is consummated there is no reason why the Coliseum should not be turned over to Buffalo Bill. It is to be hoped that the sordidminded and sacrilegious gentlemen who are now running things in the Eternal City will not take a notion to run a street through St. Peter's. But

Colonel Fellows had a long interview with Mayor Hewitt the other day. The subject of the conversation is not known, but it is safe to hazard the conjecture that the Colonel was expatiating upon the simple Christian life that he has been eading ever since the Mayor gave him that handsome certificate of character nearly twelve

Now, I say to you gentlemen who believe in the doctrine of protection for protection's sake, that I do not belong to that school of politics. Is that plain enough? But I do belong to that school of politics which believes in the collection from the pockets of the American people of just so much money as is necessary and proper to economically conduct the affairs of this Government and not one dollar beyond. (Applause on the Democratic side.)—Mr. Tarsney (Dem., Mich.), tariff debate, April 28.

That is the frank way in which Democratic

That is the frank way in which Democratic Representatives talked when the Mills Tariff bill was before the House. They openly avowed that they did not believe in Protection for Protection's sake. But now that the elections are drawing near, they solemnly deny that they are hostile to Protection, and seek to impose upon the credulity of Northern voters.

There may not be as much singing on the Republican side this year as there was in the canvass of 1840, but there are as many songs. The most complete collection of campaign songs is that compiled by Henry Camp for the Brooklyn It contains about one Young Republican Club. hundred songs, many of the scores accompanying the words, and is an admirable collection, handsomely printed. There are other publications of a similar character, some of them authorized by Republican committees. Tribune Extra No. 107 contains the most popular songs of the canvass and is sold at a very low rate in order to enable Republican Clubs to supply their audiences with the text and thus to promote what may be described as congregational singing on the Protection

PERSONAL.

General Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, is engaged in try ing to persuade Connecticut workingmen to vote for free-trade. He tells them that the abolition of a protective tariff has raised wages in England 60 per cent and that labor is not really paid as much here as in England. Somehow or other, though, this versatile politician neglects to explain why English workingmen are so eagerly flocking to this country.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner will sto the political condition of Canada.

Mr. Coggswell, of sheet-iron drinking-fountain fame, is visiting Boston. Governor and Mrs. Ormsbee, of Vermont, will give

a public reception at Montpeller on October 3, the day on which the Legislature meets. The late William W. Fulton, the Philadelphia and

Baltimore journalist, at the age of seventy-five years enjoyed almost perfect health; and, although during the greater part of his life his duties had compelled him to work by gas-light, his eyes had never failed nor had he ever had to wear glasses.

Mr. Boehm has finished the clay model of a life sized statue of the late German Emperor.

The German press cordially welcomed the Austrian Archduke Albert, who attended the military manoeuvres at Berlin recently as the Emperor's representative. Archduke Albert, who had grown up in the old traditions of the House of Hapsburg, was the Prince who was the longest in getting over the change Prussian territory for many years, and the last time Prussian territory for many years, and the last time he was in Berlin was in 1864, after the Danish war. His visit now, the papers say, proves that he also, the famous leader of the Austrian army, has after all been reconciled with the course of events, and has become an adherent of the Austrian alliance. Straightforwardness was the principal trait of his character, and he never tried to conceal his feelings toward the new German Empire. By his presence at the Prussian manoeuvres he wishes, therefore, to show that he has now forgotten and forgiven all.

There is a legend connected with Holland Rous to the effect that before the death of a Lady Holland a little old lady haunts the corridors of the house The friends of the present Lady Holland are afraid that she may see her own image reflected some day in one of the many mirrors which are placed through-out the house, and, taking it for the ghost, receive a serious shock. Orders have been given that all the mirrors in which this optical illusion could be pro-duced are to be covered over.

The Earl of Crawford and Bascarres, F. R. S., F. R. A. S., known as one of the leading astrono and electricians of Great Britain, expects to visit America for the first time during the coming winter. Lord Crawford has recently presented the entire equipment of his fine observatory at Dunecht, Scotland, to the British Government, to insure the permanency of the royal observatory at Edinburgh. This munifi-cent gift has just been accepted, and will so enlarge the facilities of the Edinburgh Observatory as to render it one of the foremost in the United Kingdom.

A correspondent asks whom Mayor Hewitt refers to when he says that he " afil not turn his office over to a pack of thieves, to enable them to loot the city." that is just a pleasant little reference to sundry members of the Mayor's own political party, that is all.

A very green couple from Virginia attended Al-baugh's last night, and after they had taken their seats the young man began to look over the programme. "Thunderation, Mary," he said with a sudden start,

"Thunderation, Mary," he said with a sudden start,
"we can't see this show out."
"Why, John, what's the maiter? asked the girl
in disappointed tones.
"W'y, look at here, this bill says three weeks
elapses between the first and second acts, and by
gravy. I've got to git home by to-morrow night to tend
to cutting that corn in the hill field."
An usher explained the matter later and they remained.—(Washington Critic.

"The Albany Times" (Dem.) sardonically commends the President for contributing so liberally to the cam-And it rebukes those who think he gave too much in this way: "The prevalent idea is rather, conhim, that Mr. Cleveland did not give enough, but as it represents a fifth of his salary and two months and a

half of that hard labor that so frequently wears him out, it ought to do. And our reform friends may obone of those queer creatures who love to extol a foreign people at the expense of their own, a little Boston Anglomaniac from Harvard, who lately conversing with a spirited young lady, whose social position is as good as that of anybody in the city; and the little snob litted up his voice and said: "There are really no gentlemen in this country except in the south, Miss T., don't ye know?" The repty was good. Looking him in the eye a moment, she said: "I will take your word for it, Mr. ——," and she took it by turning her back and leaving him on the spot.—(Boston Pellet.

who, immediately after proposing to a young woman and being accepted, took her out to th tery in order to pick out a family burying plot

It is a singular fact that the Democratic organs which continue to reiterate the libel that General Harrison said "one dollar a day was enough for a working man " are the identical ones that are the most deeply shocked at the charge that Cleveland said by "believed in free trade as he believes in the Protestant religion."—(Norristown Heraid.

Democratic politician—I tell you the colored vote alone will elect Cleveland this year. Republican—Nousence, the colored vote is Repub-

lican, and for that reason the Democrats in the South won't allow it to be cast. "Well, that's just what I said; the colored vote

will elect Cleveland-by not being cast." A man in Danbury, Conn., claims to have cured him-self a few days ago of sore eyes by washing them id water melted from snow of last winter's great Eastern blizzard and carefully saved for emergencies. Who but a far-seeing, thirfty, frugal Connecticut man could ever have economized a blizzard to such good pur-poses i—(Chicago Tribune.

King Ja-Ja of West Africa has two hundred wives. And yet he is inclined to agree with Mrs. Mona Caird that marriage is a failure.

London street rowdies put up small boys to throw themselves in the way of bicycles, and on being struck by the machines to set up a howl and pretend to have been badly hurt. Then the rowdies crowd around in the role of indignant and sympathizing citizens, and the bicyclist is glad to pay the gamin roundly and get off with a whole skin. Afterward the rowdies and the gamin divide the proceeds.—(Boston Traveller.

A lighthouse on the Isle of Wight has the most powerful are light in the world, being equal to 6,000,000 candles. Perhaps if we had such a light in this country we might be able to discern some ves tiges of Democratic reform; but as it is, all is dark.

We recently heard a congregation sing that grand old hymn "Am I a soldier of the cross?" As they came to the lines "Must I be carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease?" the thought came to us, Yes, you must, or some of you will never get there. The thought of real fighting with evil has never occurred to you, and the only idea you have of going to heaven is to be carried there "on flowery beds of ease." Alas!—(Louisville Western Recorder.

Three causes now combine to injure French wines in foreign markets, high duties, falsification and imitations. A great deal of so-called "Germanized" champagne is now made in Germany, and aithough it is said to be inferior to the French wine, it satisfies many German drinkers who don't like to pay the high duty on the imported French champagne. Moreover a Russian champagne is now made in the Valley of the Don, which is nearly as good as the French brands, in consequence of which Russia is importing less champagne every year.

Importing less champagne every year.

A Western Congressman had a New-York swell for a room-mate on one occasion, and in the morning the swell fixed up a laundry list to send out, the Congressman watching him count the pieces.

"How many shirts have you got there?" he asked when they were all out.

"Only eight," replied the swell.

"Jerusalem, man," exclaimed the M. C., " you don's mean to tell me you haven't had any washing done for eight months?"—(Washington Critic.

Yes, the weather of yesterday made you wish that you had not returned to town so soon. Delays sometimes are not dangerous.

Will Have a Pleasant Visit.—"I think I will get one of those for my little boy," said Brown, as he stopped before a fakir, who was making the day hideons with a big wooden rattle, "he likes anything that will make a noise."

"Then, are you going up town!"

"No, I've got to go to the telegraph office first. My wife expects her mother to-morrow and I want to wire that I'll meet her at the station."—(The Epoch.

THE REFORMER AND HIS WORKS.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOL | A FRANK CONFESSION OF BETRAYAL. EMN PLEDGE.

FHE PRESIDENT'S SOLEM Y PLEASE.

Christmas Letter to Mr. Curtis, 1884.

I know that they (abuses in the Civil Service) are deeply rot ted, and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success n the maintenance of party or ganization, and I am not sure that all those who profess to be the friends of this reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing the r way to patronage and place. But fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an atmospheric process of the Mills and the support of the members of the Administration on the subject of Civil Service Reform, or any longer refuses to believe that the Pr sident's prom ses and professions have been violated or disregarded, on a great scale, with the utmost boldness, in sundry places and in divers manners, and that men

er's Weekly, January et 10, 1885.
His letter and Christmas gift of the best omen to the American people, a new emancial ion proclamation of the freedom of the people mere partisan en-

Independents' address, July 22, 1884. His personal convict ons proved by his official acts,

Sept. 17, 1887.
This defiance (by office-holders in the Pennsly-vania Democratic Conven-tion), like the notorious conduct of Higg ns. Rasin From The Evening Post
(Dem.), February 6,
1885.
No President since the

much Civil Service abuse as can be readily con-cealed or disguised when they are found out and exposed.

From Harper's Weekly, Sept. 17, 1887.

No Fresident since the care of the country of the way, as showing a had a grander opportunity to be useful in his day and generation, and no one has formed a clearer conception of the duty which he owes to his country.

A SUGGESTIVE EXHIBIT. From The Tribune's record of the President's appoint-

From The Tribune's record of the President's appointments in the Civil Service, July 23, 1888.

The list of criminals embraces 137, not including twenty-two persons guilty of political crimes, or fifty-nine other persons directly coun cited with the criminal classes. This savory list includes two murderers and the tools of two others, five notocious duelists and three rioters—one to be Judge of the very court by which he had been imprisoned six weeks. It includes two persons who had been indicted or convicted for frauds against the revenue, appointed to be officers of the revenue service. It includes a jury-fixer, a dead beat, a lawyer guilty of defrauding clients and an attorney who had cleared notorious bandits by contriving a defeat of justice, all appointed to be judges. Persons were appointed pension agents who had been indicted for violating pension laws. Persons guilty of robbing the mails were appointed postmasters or mail-agents—one when appointed was in jul for robbing the very office to which he was appointed. Liquor-sellers, their sons or attorneys were appointed internal evenue officials. An impeached State Treasurer, defrauding county or town treasurers, seven forgers—one of whom had served two terms for that offence, but "knew cleveland personally"—and men guilty of robbery, embezglement, theft, maileasance, tapping a clurch till, grand larceny, bribery, obtaining money under false pretences, of a printing steal, a mili-age steal and a patent fraud, of keeping gambling houses and houses of resort for the vite of both sexes, of assault and battery, fist-fighting and usulting women, of assaulting a lady temperance lecturer with a club, of wife-beating, of blackmailing and selling offices and of selling official information, with a cellior of a regues' paper and a Brooklyn police officer who was dismissed for arresting in her bed at 2 a. m. a sick woman against whom there was no charge and compelling her to walk a mile to a siation—all these are chosen instruments of reform.

A full alphabetical list of these appointments has been before the public for more than two months, w quotations from papers that support Mr. Cleveland for re-election authenticating more than three-fourths of the charges, and accompanied by The Tribune's promise to correct any and all errors. Just one cor-

ection has been asked for and made.

DICKINSON, THE BLASPHEMER. From the Postmaster-General's speech at Detroit september 26 as reported in The New-York Times

(Dem.)
In the midst of the confusion the strong, common sense of the people came to the place of expounder and interpreter. "It is a very simple case, gentlemen," said common sense, "You were all tooking beyond, below, around-anywhere but at the simple nature of things. This curiosity at Washington, this president who seems to you to be inscurtable in his ways and strange in his methods-so rare in this life of yours-is simply an honest man," and an honeat man, with a great brain, intrepld heart, and tireless vigor; an honest man of index adde preseverance absorption. vigor; an honost man of indescable preeve solute fearlessness, and conscious power; man who stands for the right with the firr serenity of the Rock of Ages itself.

"The Lordon Economist" was discussing the differences between the American and English forms of Government, between the powers of a President and those of a premier and it said by way of illustration that the recent message of President Cleveland had done more to advance the principles of free trade than any English premier could do by a single speech. From The New-York Post (Dem.)

THE TEACHER WEARS A DUNCE CAP.

om The Boston Advertiser. The New-York Post" has evidently

conclusion that it does not pay to cater to intelligence.
Its comments upon the outcome of the
Chinese business, so far as it relates to the President,
display a contempt for the capacity of its readers so
supreme that we might infer that it supposed they,
were made up of the choicest grades of dunces.